ADVER BER. EDGEFELD

A Democratic Journal, Devoted to the South and Southern Rights, Politics, Catest News, Citerature, Morality, Cemperance, Agriculture, &c.

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will Perish amidst the Ruins."

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Choice Boetry.

MY DARLING MARY. She blossomed in the country, Where sunny summer flings Her rosy arms about the earth, And brightest blessings brings. Health was her sole inheritance, And grace her only dower: I never dreamed the wildwood

Contained so sweet a flower. Far distant from the city. And inland from the sea, My Mary bloomed in goodness, As pure as pure could be. She caught her dewy freshness From hill and mountain bower; I never dreamed the wildwood

Contained so sweet a flower.

The rainbow must have lent her Some of its airy grace: The wild rose parted with a blush That nestled on her face; The sunbeams got entangled in The long waves of her hair, Or she had never grown to be So modest and so fair.

The early birds have taught her The joyous matic song, And some of their soft innocence, She's been with them so long-And for her now, if need be, I'd part with wealth and power; I never dreamed the wildwood Contained so sweet flower. THE OLD HOUSE.

There's a spot that I love, there's a home that

Far better than any on earth; It is bound to my heart by the holiest ties; And I prize, oh! how fondly, its worth-'Tis not beauty, nor splendor, endears it to me, Oh no! for its grandeur hath flown: But 'tis fondest affection that binds me to thee My old house-my dear happy home !

Oh! home-what dear magic in that sweet sound; How closely it speaks to the heart: What a world of deep tenderness in thee is found; Oh! who from such treasure could part? Could barter the joys of a sweet home of love, For a path in a strange world unknown: Could seck for vain pleasures and heartlessly

Some sigh to be wealthy, some seek to be great, Some envy what others can do; But oh! I,m content with my lowly estate; For the hearts all around me are true; And ties that are nearest and dearest to me, And hearts that are truly mine own, With fondest affection now bind me to thee My old house-my dear happy home !

Miscellaneous Reading

THE COUNTRY GREENY.

In the city of S- is a small but well known esta-lishment, kept by noted characters, for the purpose of fleecing the unsuspecting who may try their luck at chance. The building is situated in the most business

is known for miles around. Within the precincts of this establishment is carried on all those games which tend to demoralize and degrade the character of those who make it their place of resort.

years since, that I was sauntering around the depot situated but a few yards from the above establishment-gazing at the lofty buildings of huge granite, the workmanship and skill of the architect and mechanic, the numerous telegraphic wires that issued from its lofty eminence, the and two. continual jungle of the engine bells, as they met from distant parts, drawing the long trainsthat my attention was attracted by an individual who was causing much merriment. Around him were collected a few persons, some of

a personage of the following description: He was of medium stature; his physiognomy was of that stamp which made him appear ludicrous when taken in view with those around him; his to his muscular frame seemed to be sadly disthat resembled a sugar loaf, with a narrow rim: row flaps compared well in shape with the wings of the swallow more than anything else, though of somewhat ancient custume; the brass buttons shone conspicuously from its peaks; its fitness was illy adapted to the wearer-the sleeves of which being some six inches too short, left that portion bare from his wrists, save the sleeves of his shirt, which only appeared of ample proportions. His pants, which were of a pepper and sait cast, were drawn down about half way over his boot legs, and made stationary by leather straps of extended length. His countenance was bland, his hair of an auburn color. while his sunken cheeks, lustrous black eyes and lofty forehead, denoted that he was not to be placed in the minority for intellectual capacity, though in fact he was the personification of a country greeny; still he was not by any means untried in wit by his surrounding comp At length, one of the company inquired if he was much acquainted with city life?

"Well, I kind of reckon I never was here afore." he replied. "Shouldn't you like to see the elephant, horned horse, and all that sort of things ?" con-

tinued his interrogator. "Should like to see anything interesting-am quite fond of sport." "I suppose you'll treat?"

"Yes; I'll treat all on ye the best I know "Well, come along," saying which, the dandy-dressed personage took his arm, and com-

menced his way across the street to a building situated a few yards distant. Loitering about some time, I fell in with an old acquaintance, who invited me around with him. During my conversation with him, I re-

ferred to what I I ad witnessed. Well," he replied, "they'll fleece him of every cent he's got."
"How?" I remarked.

"By enticing him to play. Just follow me; and you shall observe them. "Agreed," says I, and ere long we stood on the threshhold of the door where I had last seen the greeny.

As we entered the door from the street, upon the right stood the bar, at which a few individuals were draining the contents of their glasses. At the father end, was a small, round table, upon which was salt fish, cheese, smoked herring, lobsters and crackers—so characteristic in the low grog-shops. As I passed on, I noticed those small apartments that indicate the oyster saloon. Having passed through the bar room, we ascended a flight of stairs, and entered a door upon which was placed a small sign, containing the simple words "Ante Room." Here a different

Around a large table were seated a few individuals, whom I recognized to be the same that were with the greeny in the depot, who also occupied a seat by their side.

By appearances, they were enticing him to play a game at cards, of which he pretended to know nothing; but at last yielding to their persuasions, he reluctantly consented. They commenced by staking a dollar apiece. The cards were shuffled, cut, and trumps turned.

The play now commenced, and the game was soon finished, which resulted in the green one's

Another and another followed, and still the greeny won, till excited and elated at his success, he began to bet in larger sums, and soon the amount reached hundreds. Now was their time, and I could see, by shrewd observation, the occasional wink given and returned; but now fortune proved false to the green one, he lost. Again he played and lost, till it had reached quite an amount.

"Let me see," says he; "let me see, this makes two, five, one and ten-in all eighteen hundred dollars that I have lost." "O, don't be discouraged," remarked one, at

the same time giving a sly wink to his comrade, "to give up while you have a shot in your locker. Persevere; you may yet get all back."
"True, I may get all back, but when? Encouragement like this would make your words but idle talk. You want to get all I have got_I "No, no," interrupted a number of voices

don't we play fair? Play on; we will give you a fair chance to get it back, and more with it.' "I don't know but you do play fair; but for me to keep playing and losing, is useless."
"I should like to play on tens instead of

ones," remarked one who was seated opposite

At this expression, the greeny brightened up he seemed to appear a different person. As soon as the proposition was made, he hauled a large pocket book from a secret pocket in his coat, and touching a small spring, opened it, by doing which, was disclosed bills of most all denominations. Taking two five hundred dollar bills, which he added to the amount he had previously staked, he placed them on the table;

then, replacing his pocket book, he replied:
"There is ten thousand, and the gentleman and then in reality it would be tens, as he

To appearances, this was unexpected, for they semed taken by surprise. They had formed an idea that he had not much more money about him. They looked at each other for support, but it was too late; the money must be covered, or one article of their rule be broken. The challenger borrowed, and, after some time, collected together the sum requisite to face the amount already on the table.

It was staked; twenty thousand dollars was at issue-into one or the other's hands it must pass; and it was evident to the minds of many that the greeny was a fool, and would lose with

out a doubt. But my thoughts now ran in a different channel. My supposition as to his being a real greeny passed away, and I came to the conclusion

that he was a gambler in disguise.

The game was "all fours." The cards were shuffled and passed to be cut, the one cutting the highest being entitled to the deal. The greeny cut, which proved an ace; that gave him part of the city, and is of such celebrity that it the deal. He took the cards-all eyes were now riveted upon him, even every act was scrutinized-while in a careless but quick manner he mixed the cards; they were cut by bis opponent; he dealt off the required number, and turned his trump card. That proved to be a It was in the month of September, some jack, by which means he was enabled to gain one in the game ahead of his adversary, leaving him only three points to make to win the money. The game was played off, which resulted in the greeny's only making one beside jack, and his opponent two, thereby making them two

The cards were shuffled and dealt again, and in breathless anxiety the lookers-on watched the progress of the game. The greeny throwed his trump; it was the ace of trumps, at the appearance of which, his adversary turned pale; whom, to outward appearances, bore all the his countenance fell; he passed his cards over marks of gentlemen, dressed in the latest fashion. As I neared the group, my eyes encountered played; but it was all useless. The greeny now passed his duece, exclaiming:

"High and low gives me the game, which results in the money being mine."

He took it, and placing it away in his pockets apparel consisted of coarse cloth, whose fitness arose from the table, thanking them for their liberality and kind invitations, and was about proportioned; his head was crowned with a hat leaving, when, unable to control any longer that resembled a sugar loaf, with a narrow rim; their feelings, to think they had become the his coat was cut straight body, whose long, nar- dupes of him whom they took to be rather green, and one easily preyed upon as their victim, they sprang to the door. He saw their intention; but not to be foiled, placing his hands beneath his vest, he displayed to view two ugly looking customers, remarking it was useless to interfere, as death would result by the consequence of

such an undertaking.

Their hopes were blasted, and their designs frustrated, and, reluctantly drawing one side, they gave him room. But before making his exit, he addressed them in the following lan-

"Gentlemen, as you term yourselves, for thiry years I have been a professional gambler. My course has been from the mouth of the Misissippi to the Gulf of the St. Lawrence. I am familiar with all the principal cities of the Union, but this is my first visit among you. Your names are familiar to me, and the character of this establishment reached my ears far distant. I resolved to pay it a visit, and in the disguise that I now appear before you in. I have had the opportunity, and embraced it. It was by enticement that you brought me within these doors to play, supposing me to be green, and easily fleeced. You imagined you had me; you have tried; the consequence has proved fatal to you. Now let me give you this advice, which have always followed: that is, never delude a stranger of country appearances into the vices and snares of a gambling den. Let my proceedings which have this day been accomplished at your cost, suffice, " that some things are green outwardly, but ripe at the core;" and in future

times, when referring to this, you'll think of G_____, the noted and scientific card player." I left the place fully satisfied with the results which I had witnessed, while my heart was filled with joy at the discomfiture of those whose aim was to destroy character and honor, by fleecing one whom they supposed to be a country greeny, but who turned out, to their sad experience, to be the most accomplished and scientific of them all in the art of card playing.

self by his own exertions.

THE WARRIOR MAIDEN.

Sometime just before or about the beginning of the war, Serjeant Jasper, of Marion's brigade, had the good fortune to save the life of a young, beautiful, and dark-eyed Creole girl, called Sally St. Clair. Her susceptible nature ly buried in a drift above the chamber windows, insomuch that the occupants were unable to aswas overcome with gratitude to her preserver, and this soon ripened into a passion of love, of the most deep and fervent kind. She lavished upon him the whole wealth of her affections, and the whole depths of a passion nurtured by a southern sun. When he was called upon to join the ranks of his country's defenders, the prospect of their separation almost maddened her. Their parting came; but scarcely was she left alone, ere her romantic nature prompted the means of their re-union. Once resolved, no consideration of danger could dampen her spirit, and no thought of consequences could move her purpose. She severed her long and jetty ringlets and provided herself with male attire. In these she robed herself and set forth to follow the fortunes of her lover..

A smooth-faced, beautiful and delicate strippling appeared among the hardy, rough and giant frames who composed the corps to which Jasper belonged. The contrast between the stripling and these men, in their uncouth garbs, their massive faces, embrowned and discolored by sun and pain, was indeed striking. But none were more eager for the battle, or so in-different to fatigue, as the fair-faced boy. It was found that his energy of character, resolution and courage, amply supplied his lack of physique. None ever suspected him to be a voman. Not even Jasper himself, although she was often by his side, penetrated her dis-

The romance of her situation increased the reflect that, unknown to him, she was by his side to watch over him in the hour of danger. She fed her passion upon him in the hour of slumber; hovering near him when stealing through the swamp and thicket, and being alvays ready to avert canger from his head. But gradually there stole a melancholy pre-

entiment over the poor girl's mind. She had een tortured with hopes deferred; the war was prolonged, and the prospect of being restored to him grew more and more uncertain. But now she felt that her dream of happiness could never be realized. She became convinced that death was about to snatch her away from his side; but she prayed that she might die, and he never know to what length the violence of her passion had led her.

It was on an eve before a battle. The camp had sunk into repose. The watchfires were burning low, and only the slow tread of sentinels fell upon the profound silence of the night air, as they moved through the dark shadows of the forest. Stretched upon the ground, with no other couch than a blanket, reposed the war-like form of Jasper. Climbing vines can now be gratified by covering the amount, and then in reality it would be tens, as he wished, which he could play for."

the war-like form of Jasper. Climbing vines trailed themselves into a canopy above his head, throw you away as they would a cold tater.—
Leastwise, that's been my experience. But I've done with 'em now. The Quees of Sheber, the wished, which he could play for."

The faint flicker from the expiring embers of a sleep in beauty, Kleo-party's paeedle, Pompey's fire, fell athwart upon his countenance, and tinged the cheek of one who bent over his couch. It was the smooth-faced stripling. She bent low down, as if to listen to his dreams, or to breathe into his soul pleasant visions of love and happiness. But tears trace themselves down the fair one's cheek, and fall silently and rapidly upon the brow of her lover.

> bour of parting has come; that to-morrow her destiny is consumated. There is one last, long,

> weep out her sorrow in privacy.
>
> Fierce and terrible is the conflict that on the forrow rages on that spot. Foremost in that battle is the intrepid Jasper, and ever by his side fights the stripling warrior. Often, during the heat and smoke, beams suddenly upon the eyes of Jasper the melancholy face of the maiden. In the thickest of the fight, surrounded by enemies, the lovers fight side by side. Sudden-ly a lance is levelled at the breast of Jasper; but swifter than the lance is Sally St Clair There is a wild cry, and at the feet of Jasper sinks the maiden, with the life-blood gushing from her white bosom, which has been thrown as a shield, before his breast. He heeds not now the din, nor the danger of the conflict; but down by the side of the dying boy he kneels. Then, for the first time, does he learn the stripling is his love; that often by the camp fire, and in the swamp, she has been by his side; that the dim visions in his slumber of an angel-face hovering over him, had indeed been true. In the midst of the battle, with her lover by her side, and the barb in her bosom, the her ore maiden dies!

> Her name, her sex, and her noble devotion, soon became known through the corps. There was a tearful group gathered around her grave, there was not one of those hardy warriors who did not bedew her grave with tears. They buried her near the river Santee "in a green shady nook, that looked as if it had been stolen out of Paradise."

A GOOD ONE .- County court was sitting awhile ago in _____, on the banks of the Connecticut: It was not far from this time of the flip were passing away without a groan, when better test of the qualities of a man than the

brass, looking for a chance to warm his shins. Nobody moved, however; and unable to sit conquered an honorable peace for the nation. down, for lack of a chair, he did the next best the attention of the company, and a young sprig

spoke to him. "You look like a traveller." "Wall, I s'pose I am; I come from Wisconsin afoot, at any rate."

"From Wisconsin? that is a distance to go on one pair of legs. I say, did you ever pass through h-l in your travels?" "Yes, sir," he answered, a kind of wicked ook stealing over his ugly phizmahogomy. "I been through the outskirts."

"I thought likely. Well, what are the manners and customs there? some of us would like to know." "Oh," says the pilgrim, deliberately, half shutting his eyes and drawing round the corner

of his mouth till two rows of yellow stubs, with mass of masticated pig tail appeared through the slit in his cheek, "you'll find them much the same as in this region—the lawyers sit nighest the fire!"

Suffering .- About thirty emigrant passen gers and several of the crew from the ship Sam-nel Russell, from China for New York, were brought up to Norfolk Thursday afternoon in the steamer Shultz. The sailors were pitiable obects, from the effects of frost, starvation and hardships, and also were several of the emigrants. Some of them were almost in a dying condition. He only is independent who can mantain him- The helpless ones were taken to the Marine Hos-

HOUSE AND FAMILY BURIED IN THE SNOW .-In the snow storm on the night of the 18th, the dwelling of Mr. William Perkins, a good sized two story house, located under the brow of a hill in the town of Essex, Mass., was complete-OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

certain when it was morning except by the clock. Mr. Coggswell, one of the neighbors, shoveled away the snow from one of the chamber winduty on Imports, and for other purposes-Mr. BOYCE said: dows, when Mr. Perkins took the sash out and thus obtained egress. He was obliged to dig thirty-seven feet of archway between the house and barn and towards the nearest road, &c. The snow above one of these arches was eight feet in

depth. The pressure of the large body of snow between the hill and the back side of the house was so great as to spring nearly all the doors, rendering it difficult to shut some of them; and it was at one time feared that the building would be pushed from the underpinning when the snow should be removed from the opposite side. But by dint of laborious shoveling the apprehended lifficulty was obviated. None of the oldest inhabitants in these parts have any legends of archways and snow shoes which surpass this occurrence.-Boston Chronicle.

The following is an extract from the speech of Senator Butler, of South Carolina, on the

Naval Depot Bill: "The facility of getting to this depot (Por Darien, by the ocean, in time of peace, would be great enough, and in time of war, I answer for it, the Savannah river would be a much better source of supplies for a naval depot than any that can be named, because it is the boundary between the two States of South Carolina and Georgia, and the country around it is of remarkfervor of her passion. It was her delight to able fertility, taking it all in all. At one time, it carried more cotton down it than all the rivers on earth; and, if its history were traced, I do not know that it has not gone very far to enrich not only South Carolina and Georgia, but Alabama, Mississippi, and the other States. Our people, who have left their own States, after exhausting the soil, have gone to those States from the banks of the Savannah. When I speak of the Savannah, I speak of it with associations of endearment. I have known it from my childhood. The first town I ever knew was Augusta."

A funny correspondent of the Portland Tran-

script says: I have recently gin up all idea of woman folks and came back to parlitikel life. I am more at home in this line than in huntin' the fair sects. Aingills in pettikotes an' "kiss me quicks," is purty to look at, an' gin in, but darn em they are as slippery as cels, and when you fish for 'em and get a bite, you somehow or other find yourself at the wrong end of the line: they've cotched you! An' when you've stuffed 'em with pea-nuts, candy and doggertipes, they'll throw you away as they would a cold tater .pillar and Lot's with a steam engine to help em. could'nt tempt 'em. The

REMARKS OF GEN. McGOWAN.

A mysterious voice has told her that the Court House on Sales-day, the 2nd inst., to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the Hon. Preston S. Brooks, appropriate Resolulingering look, and then the unhappy maiden is seen to tear herself away from the spot, to the Chairman, addressed the meeting in a few brief and feeling remarks.

Gen. McGowan, in recording the Resolutions. rose and said, in substance:—
I second the resolutions, and in doing so, beg indulgence to say one word in reference to the

nelancholy event. Mr. Chairman: There is nothing more true than the solemn declaration "in the midst of life we are in death." But whilst we know that death is daily seizing its victims in our mids! and that we live hourly under the inexorable law that all men are born to die, yet we are startled, the blood runs back with a sudden rush upon the heart, when one young in years and in blooming health-when one possessing the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and actually in the enjoyment of a high seat of honor, is suddenly cut down without warning or premonition, and far away from family and home friends, is precipitately hurried to the tomb. In this world of sorrow, it is difficult to conceive anything more sorrowful than this.

Mr. Brooks is dead. We are informed that he died suddenly in Washington City, on Tuesday evening the 27th ultimo. He has been cut down in the very morning of life, and in the midst of his honors and usefulness. We can scarcely realize an event so unexpected, so startling, and so overwhelming!

I have known Mr. Brooks long, and the relations in which we have been associated enabled me to know him well. We were in college to gether, where the warmest and most disinterested friendships of life are contracted. After the bonds of college brotherhood were sundered by our graduation, and entrance upon the stern realides of life, similar inclinations soon threw us year-cold weather, anyhow-and a knot of together again, that I met him in the Mexican lawyers had collected around the old Franklin war, as Captain of the Edgefield Company, in in the bar room. The fire blazed, and mugs of the glorious Palmetto Regiment. There is no in came a rough, gaunt looking "babe of the woods," knapsack on shoulder and staff in hand. gether for eighteen months, the labors and perils, He looked cold, and half perambulated the the privations and sacrifices, of that magnificent circle that hemmed in the fire, as with a wall of campaign, which captur d the Capital of Mexico occupied the heart of the enemies' country, and

Soon after his return from Mexico, Mr thing—leaned against a wall, "with tears in his fists and his eyes doubled up," and listened to stances Lighly creditable to him. He was rethe discussion on the proper way of serving a referee on a warrantee deed as if he was the tion, and unanimously. We can say of him, in referee on a warrantee deed as if he was the tion, and unanimously. We can say of him, in judge to decide the matter. Soon he attracted the utmost truth, that he proved himself equal to any and to all the positions of honor and trust awarded to him by his fellow-citizens. It is unnecessary even to allude to his course in Congress—that is well known to every citizen of this Congressional District. He surpassed they would yield a larger revenue, and there the expectations of his most sanguine friends, and has undoubtedly enrolled his name in the long list of Carolina's distinguished orators and statesmen, and impressed it upon the general

history of the country. But the other day, the citizens of this Congressional District received him back from Washington, with a jubilee at Ninety-Six, as warm, as cordial, and as grand, as any triumph ever awarded to a Roman General, for victories won France do not come in competition with the over barbarian enemies of the Empire. To-day, his cold and lifeless corpse may be, and most probably will be, received at the same place in eep hamility, sorrow and mourning.

What an illustration of the instability of all

things mortal! How true the remark of the with a people so remarkable as the French peogreat orator upon an ocasion somewhat similar: ple are for great ideas and noble impulses. This melancholy event plainly reads us an awful lesson against being too much troubled about any of the objects of ordinary ambition. Our worthy friend, who has been suddenly snatched from us, whilst his desires were as warm and his hopes as eager as ours, has feelingly told us what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue."

It is an honour to die for one's country.

THE TARIFF. SPEECH OF HON. W. W. BOYCE.

In the House of Representatives, Feb. 10, 1857 The House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and having under consideration the bill (H. R. No. 556) to reduce the

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I shall speak upon the tariff. The surplus now in the Treasury amounts to over \$19,000,000, and this in despite of the extravagant appropriations made during the last few years. The surplus on the 30th of June, 1858, as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasuary, will be \$43,995,710 62. These facts indicate radical defects in our existing tariff, and foreshadow great disasters unless a timely remedy is applied. They indicate that more money as been taken from the people than the wants of the Government require; than which nothing can be more unjust or unwise, especially when we consider the fact that a large portion of our taxation, as being a tax on consumption falls upon that class of our people who have but limited means, or no means other than their labor, as that class constitute a great majority of our population, a class who emphatically live by the sweat of their brow, who are compelled practice a severe economy, and necessitated to undergo great privations.

compulations. Their natural tendency is to put at hazard the business relations of the country by the withdrawal from circulartion of such vast sums of money, in specie, the currency required by the Sub-Treasury law. The minent danger from this source is obvious, when we consider the peculiar nature of our currency, consisting as it does so largely of paper credits, and resting on a very narrow specie basis. In January, 1856, the total indebtedness of the banks in the United States, including notes in circulation, bank credits, and indebtedness to each other, was \$471,092,337 while the specie in their possession was only \$59,314,063. Now, as long as confidence continues, no disasters may result from having so much specie locked up in the vaults of Government; but let a financial crisis arise, and it is difficult to estimate the fatal consequences. The Secretary of the Treasury, speaking on this point, says, in his last report:

But there are other objections to these surplus

The Independent Treasury may exercise fatal control over the currency, the banks, and the trade of the country, and will do so whenever the revenue shall greatly exceed the expenditures. There has been expended, since the 4th of March, 1853, more than \$45,525,000 in the redemption of the public debt. This debt has been presented from time to time, as the money accumulated in the national Treasury, and caused stringency in the money market. If there had been no public debt, and no means

The national debt is now so nearly extinguished that we cannot rely upon it further as a safety-valve. I think it unnecessary further to develop this point; business men will readily comprehend its magnitude; nor is it necessary At a large and highly prespectable meeting of the citizens of Abbeville District, held in the keeping \$43,000,000 idle in the Treasury involves an annual loss of \$3,000,000 in the single item of interest; this being a bonus, I suppose, which we pay for the chance of producing financial crisis.

The objections to these surplus accumulations do not rest here; they increase in magnitude the more we consider them. Their natural effect is to inflame the zeal of parties, corrupt the Government, and induce to the most extravagant appropriations. With all these con-sequences staring us in the face, it would seem there would be but one opinion as to the necessity of a reduction of the tariff. Why, then, is it not done? It has been for several years urgently recommended by the President of the United States and the Sacretary of the Treasury. Under ordinary circumstances, it would seem that nothing would be more popular than to reduce the taxes, and that the contest would be as to who should have the merit of performing so acceptable an office. If we were the legislators of a S ate, we would proceed to this duty with the most sovereign alacrity; why, then, do we, the legislators of the Union, de-

But it is to be hoped that the obstacles arise ng from these causes will not be insurmountable, and that we will not terminate our mission as legislators without having reduced taxation. in the face of a vast and increasing surplus, especially when we remember that if we neglect to act in the matter nothing can be done for another year, during which time the accumulations in the Treasury will be constantly and rapidly increasing.
At one time, Mr. Chairman, I was willing to

cline to act upon the subject? The reason is

obvious. It is because of our indirect system

of taxation, and the protective features of our

accept the present tariff as correct in principle, and rest satisfied with a pro rata reduction of has satisfied me that the existing tariff is radically defective in detail and in principle. I will now allude to some of the defects in the present tariff.-There are too many schedules: the one hundred per cent., the forty per cent. the thirty per cent, the twenty-live per cent., the twenty per cent., the fifteen per cent., the ten per cent., and the five per cent., schedules. besides the free list. The effect of so many schedules is to lead to unnecessary complexity and expense in the collection of the revenue. must not, however, be understood as being in favor of a horizontal tariff, which all experience and the laws of political economy utterly reject. Further, the articles brandies and cordials,

embraced in schedule A, (the one hundred per cent., schedule,) are subject to too high a rate of duty. These duties are above the revenue standard; for there is no doubt but that, at a can be no excuse for having them above the revenue standard-that point at which they would produce the most revenue. The effect of these high duties is necessarily very much to cripple our trade with France, a result greatly to be regretted, for there is no country with which it is more desirable to cultivate commercial relations than France, even upon the principles of the protectionists; for the exports from products of this country; besides, there is a great sympathy of feeling between the people of France and this country, which ought to be cherished, as we have much to gain, not merely commercially, but otherwise, by close relations Another defect in the present tariff is, that

the duties on articles of prime necessity, such as cotton, woolen, and iron manufactures, and augar, are too high. These articles are indisensable to the great mass of our people, and the great mass of our people are the laboring classes. The duty upon these articles range from twenty-five to thirty per cent., producing from twenty-five to thirty per cent., producing \$28,145,627 35 of revenue for the fiscal year of the middle ages, we are shocked when we are informed that the fierce barons of those vast sum has been sunk, because we have been

portion of the burden of taxation is thrown upon the laboring classes, whereas as little as possible should be thrown upon them. The effect of these high duties upon these articles of prime necessity, by enhancing their price, is the same as if we were to pass a law to reduce the wages of labor. To reduce these duties would be, on the other hand, to increase the wages of labor; for though they would nominally remain the same, they would buy more, and leave a larger surplus. For the interest, then, of the laboring classes, I insist that these duties should be reduced; and, if done, it would not be inappropriate to entitle the bill, "A bill to reduce the duties on articles of prime necessity, and to increase wages"-a result, I appre-

every man in the United States who has to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. Another defect in the present tariff is, that the revenue is derived from too high a rate of duties. What I mean is evident when I state, that for the year 1853 \$49,000,000, or six sevenths of the entire revenue, was derived from duties of twenty-five per cent. and upwards. Experience has demonstrated, that upon the generality of articles twenty per cent., duties the revenue standard; that if you advance the duties beyond that point you more or less prohibit importations and diminish the revenue. t is not difficult, therefore, to understand how the collection of six sevenths of the revenue at a rate of duty five per cent., above the revenue standard, must operate most injuriously upon the exchanges of the country by diminishing the imports, and, by consequence, the exports. In the interest, then, of the exchanges of the

hend, which would be entirely satisfactory to

country, I insist on a reduction of our present high rate of duties. In thus pointing out the defects of the present tariff, I would not be understood as depreciating the statesmanship of the gentleman who was at the head of the Treasury Department in 1846, and who it is understood had more influence in the passage of this act than any one else. I allude to Mr. Robert J. Walker. On the contrary, I think the country owes him a great debt of gratitude for his services upon that occasion. His celebrated report, in 1846, is a masterly exposition of our true revenue policy; and if the tariff of 1846 did not come up to the high standard of his report, the fault, I am sure, was not in him, but in the difficulties of his position. I now propose, Mr. Chairman, to consider the report from the majority of the Committee of

Vays and Means on this subject. That report rests upon the idea that the protective policy is a wise policy, and that the tariff should be modified in subservience to that policy. I wish to examine that question; and if I destroy the foundation upon which the report rests, then the superstructure erected upon it must fall to the ground. To put the argument in the most striking and comprehensible light, I will state it in a simple and practical form. Certain persons wishing to go into manufacturing, ask Gov unprofitable, by preventing the consumers of the country from buying foreign goods cheap, in order that those consumers may be compelled to buy their goods dear. These are the three propositions necessarily involved in the demand for protection. Let us examine them.

s asked to aid men in embarking in an unprofitable business. I think that I have stated this proposition correctly. The proposed business s either profitable or it is unprofitable. If it were profitable, no application would be made to Government for aid. The very fact of the application to Government necessarily implies that the business is unprofitable. This is a logical conclusion of absolute certainty. Assuming, then, that the proposed busines is unprofitable, what course ought Government to duty? take? Is it not plain that, if it did anything, instead of aiding persons to go into an unprofitable business, it should rather discourage them from it? For it must be observed that Government does not by its action increase the capital of a country; it can only give a new lirection to it. The capital of a country, then emaining the same, I insist it is unwise for Government, as a mere question of political conomy, to aid in turning any portion of the capital of a country into an unprofitable channel; because, in the degree that the rates of profit upon the capital thus unprofitably directed is below the average rate of profits of the capital of the country generally, to that extent there is an absolute loss to the productive energies of the country. Therefore, it is unwise in any country to turn capital into any channel yielding a less rate of profit than the average of profits of the country. But such a policy is occuliarly unwise with us, having, as we do, a new, vast, and undeveloped country, needing only the application of capital and energy to produce the grandest and most profitable reults. So much for this first proposition. As regards the second proposition, that the consumers should not be allowed to buy foreign goods cheap: I shall not dwell upon the injus-

tice involved in this proposition, though it strikes me as a direct attack upon the right of properduties. But greater reflection upon the subject ty and the right of labor, to prohibit a man from buying or selling to the best advantage. To the extent that he loses by your prohibition, to that extent you have confiscated the fruits of his industry. But, what wisdom is there in this proposition? It is true, we are often told by the monopolists that it is ruinous to buy heap foreign goods. But I can hardly conceive of a more monstrous fallacy than this idea. Test it by every day's experience and common sense. Suppose, Mr. Chairman, you should go into a tailor's shop to buy a coat, and the tailor should say to you; "You may have this one for thirty dollars, it was made in the United States; but you may have that other one, which is just as good, for fifteen dollars, as it was made in Europe." What would you do? If that is not so, why do gentlemen who repre-Why, with all your aversion to foreign influence, you would, I imagine, take two of the fifteen dollar coats, rather than one of the thirty dollar coats. Everybody acts upon this principle; it is the wisdom of every day life. If it is wise in individuals to do this, why is it not wise in the country to do the same? To show the infinite absurdity of this idea, let us suppose that foreign countries, instead of selling us their goods cheap, should give them to us. What would be the consequence? Why, our utter ruin; for if it is injurious to buy and of the paralysis which the productive enercheap, of course it would be utter ruin to get for nothing. Such is the logicial conclusion to which this argument necessarily tends—a con- Well, sir, that sum would do a great deal. The sequence so absurd I shall not dwell longer

> make the consumers of the country purchase ernment without taxation. It would support from them at a price enhanced to the extent of four navies as large as our present one; and the duty on the foreign article. What justice is there in that? Why is it that one portion dowry to every poor girl in the United States of the people should be compelled to buy from which would enable her possibly to get a good mother portion, and a smaller portion, at a higher price than they could buy elsewhere? Why should the great body of the American people be required to pay in the enhanced price an indirect tax to the manufacturers? Is there any justice in it? In reading the annals all the good which the interest of \$1.000,000,000

Now for the third. In order that these man-

of that year; the result of which is that a vast | times were wont to descend from their moun tain fastnessses and levy contributions from the people of the valleys at the point of the sword. We considered they were barbarians.

Now, what difference is there in principle whether you levy tribute at the point of the sword or by the legerdemain of legislation? Suppose a direct tax were levied on the great body of the American people to be paid over as a bonus to the manufacturer: would the people stand it? No, sir; the very stones would rise in mutiny against its payment. What is the difference in principle, whether you do it directly or indirectly? In one case you do it with manliness; in the other with concealment If you ask what are the profits of the manufacturers, the reply is, "they do not make more than six or seven per cent." After the honorable gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. Durfee] made his speech two weeks ago upon the sub ject of free wool, I asked him what were the profits of the woolen manufacturers? He said that the woolen manufacturers were losing money, but that the cotton manufacturers said they were making six per cent. What is the result then? Why, the great mass of the people have been made poorer to assist these men in making average profits. As the indirect tribute, levied from the consumers by the manu facturers, only raises their profits to the average profits of the country, it follows, then, that this indirect tribute is a total loss to the productive energies of the country, and the effect is the same thing to the country as if, under a free trade policy, this amount had been thrown into

the sea. I have thus gone through with the three propositions involved in the demand for pro-tection; as they are all fallacies, it follows that the system resting upon them is also a fallacy.

And here I would ask, what is the amount of indirect taxes paid by the consumers of the Country to the manufacturers, under this protective policy? It appears that, in the last fiscal year, there were enough of cotton and woolen goods, manufactures of iron, and sugar, produced in this country to make the indirect tax upon them amount to \$39,075,985-that is, the price of these articles was enhanced to that extent by the duty upon foreign articles of a similar kind. In other words, we paid \$39,-976,985 of indirect taxes to manufacturers during the last fiscal year. But I am disposed to be moderate, and I will strike out the "nine," and call it, in round numbers, \$30,000,000, though the Secretary of the Treasury, in 1846. estimated these indirect taxes at \$50,000,000. I put it at \$30,000,000. In 1832, it was estimated that the indirect taxes paid up to that time to the manufacturers was \$240,000,000. Supposing it to amout to \$30,000,000 annually rom that time to the present, the total sum up to the present time is \$1,000,000,000, in round numbers; and that is the amount which the people of the United States have paid manufacturers in indirect taxes. Well, that is a vast

Mr. MILLSON. As I understand the genby the foreign tax.

Mr. BOYCE. Certainly. Mr. MILLSON. I would suggest to the gentleman, then, that upon his principle the amount of indirect taxation upon woolen manufactures. cotton manufactures, and iron manufactures, and sugar alone, would be upwards of \$60. As regards the first proposition, Government 000,000.

Mr. BOYCE. I thank my friend from Virginia for the suggestion which he has made. It seems, therefore, according to the suggestion of my friend from Virginia, that I have underrated the indirect taxation paid to the manufacturers. I put it at only \$30,000,000 annually.

Mr. STANTON. Do I understand the gentleman's principle to be, that the domestic produce is enhanced in price the amount of the

Mr. BOYCE. Precisely so. Mr. STANTON. And that all fabrics of otton manufacture are enhanced in price the amount of duty above what they would bear if there were no tariff, no matter whether any commodity of the same kind was imported or

Mr. BOYCE. Home products, naturally cheaper than similar foreign products, are of course in nowise affected by customs duties but if the foreign product is cheaper than the home product it is enhanced in price to the ex-tent of the duty. For instance, duties on raw cotton would not affect the price of cotton, but duties on cotton goods would do so. The imposition of duties on foreign products implies he belief that the foreign product is cheaper; the fact of any such importations paying duties demonstrates the correctness of that belief, and involves the enhancement of price on rival iome products. I rest myself upon this simple idea, that there cannot be two prices of the same commodity in the same market; and if it were not for the duty upon the foreign articles, they would come in much cheaper. It cems to me that the matter is very simple.

Mr. KENNETT. I would ask the gentleman rom South Carolina how he would make out that proposition when sugar was selling in the market at three cents per pound, and the import duty at the same time was also three cents per pound?

Mr. BOYCE. The reason is very obvious The duty of three per cent. under the circumtances stated by the gentleman, must have necessarily operated entirely to prohibit foreign sugar, for it is absolutely impossible it could be imported under a duty of three cents, and sold for three cents. If such a state of things existed permanently as the gentleman alludes to the cheap price of the domestic sugar would exclude the foreign sugar, and the duty would. under such circumstances, have no effect whatever on the price. There can be no doubt of this proposition, that one article can have but one price in the same market at the same time. sent the manufacturing interest desire protec-tion? If these high duties upon foreign articles do not increase the price of similar article manufactured at home, why ask for high duties upon foreign articles? Why exclude importation? There can be no protection unless the price is increased.

Sir, according to my idea the protective poliev, so far as the indirect taxes are concernedto say nothing of the injury caused to the coungies of the country have received-has cost the country, up to the present time, \$1,000,000,000. interest of it would build all the railroads in the United States which we could desire from this time to the end of the world-the Pacific ufacturers may succeed, they require you to railroad included. It would support the Govhusband. It would carry telegraphic wires to every village in the United States. It would clear out every river and harbor in the United States; and it would build a good house for every where I would stop were I to enumerate